

53563 to 53590—Continued.**53587. RANDIA ULIGINOSA** (Retz.) Poir. Rubiaceæ.

"Collected near Manikpur, in the forests of the low Vindhya Mountains, April 21, 1920."

A small tree rarely reaching 20 feet high, with reddish brown, scaly bark, thick horizontal branches, many of them terminating in one to two pairs of strong sharp thorns half an inch long. The thin glabrous leaves, pubescent beneath, are clustered on suppressed branchlets. The solitary, fragrant, white flowers are 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The smooth, ovoid yellowish brown fruits, 2 to 3 inches long and containing numerous smooth seeds closely packed in pulp, are eaten after being boiled or roasted. Native throughout the Bombay Presidency. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 1, p. 699.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47769.

53588. STERculIA URENS Roxb. Sterculiaceæ.

"A fine large tree commonly met in peninsular Indian climax deciduous forests, or farther south, in forests immediately preceding the climax. Collected at Shivpuri (Sipri), Gwalior State, India. To be grown where there is little or no danger of frost."

A large Indian tree with a straight trunk and white, smooth, papery bark, the outer surface thin and peeling off, the inner coat fibrous and netted. The glabrous leaves, velvety beneath and 8 to 12 inches long, are crowded at the ends of the branches. The numerous small yellow flowers are in terminal panicles appearing before the leaves. A gum called *katila*, which has been used as an inferior substitute for tragacanth (itself used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and in the arts) is obtained from the tree; the seeds are roasted and eaten by the poorer natives and in some parts of India are ground and used as a kind of coffee. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 1, p. 123.*)

53589. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Combretaceæ.

"A climax tree (dominant with *Tectona grandis* farther south) of monsoon-deciduous forests of peninsular India. Collected at Shivpuri (Sipri), Gwalior State, India, April 2, 1921."

A large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with hard coriaceous leaves 5 to 9 inches long and dull-yellow flowers in erect terminal panicles. A common tree in the moister regions of India; it thrives best in heavy binding soils. The dark-brown wood, mottled with darker streaks, is used in northern India for house building, etc.; it is an excellent fuel and furnishes good charcoal; potash is made of it. The bark is used for tanning and the ashes of the bark are chewed with the betel leaf. The common tasar silkworm feeds on the leaves; lakh is occasionally gathered on the branches, and in Oudh and the Northwest Provinces the leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 226.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47856.

53590. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. Poaceæ.

Common wheat.

(*T. vulgare* Vill.)

"Purple-stemmed wheat from the Himalayan portion of the Ganges Valley, at Ballu. Collected May 28, 1920. Should grow in a climate like that of Virginia."

53591. EUGENIA LUMA (Molina) Berg. Myrtaceæ.(*E. apiculata* DC.)

From San Francisco, Calif. Seeds presented by John McLaren, superintendent, Golden Gate Park. Received April 23, 1921.

An ornamental Chilean shrub bearing small edible fruits reported to have a "refreshing flavor."